

BOTANICAL GAZETTE.

VOL. IX.

DECEMBER, 1884.

No. 12.

A New *Eriochloa*.

BY VASEY AND SCRIBNER.

ERIOCHLOA LEMMONI. Culms ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high) ascending, branching below, and with the sheaths and leaves covered with a fine soft pubescence. Leaves linear-lanceolate, acute, acute spreading, longer than the internodes ($\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, upper one a little shorter), 4-5 lines wide; ligule a short ciliate ring, sheaths somewhat inflated. Panicle about 4 in. long, composed of about 6 simple sessile branches or spikes, which spread horizontally when in flower, becoming nearly erect. Spikes $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, rhachis covered with short spreading hairs. Spikelets 2 lines long, nearly at right angles with the rhachis, on short ($\frac{1}{2}$ line) pedicels; outer glumes soft-hairy, equal, ovate-lanceolate, rather obtuse, lower one 5-nerved, upper one 3-nerved; flowering glume oblong, $\frac{1}{4}$ shorter than the outer glumes, finely striate and wrinkled, tipped with a tuft of short hairs.

This is the *Eriochloa grandiflora*, Vasey, in "Grasses of the United States," p. 11, and in BOTANICAL GAZETTE, vol. IX., p. 96 (without description). It is quite distinct from the South American *E. grandiflora*, Benth. (*Helopus grandiflorus*, Trin. Gram. III, 278), differing in its lower habit, shorter and broader leaves, shorter and more approximate spikes, and in the smaller and less pubescent spikelets. Like that species this has the flowering glume tipped with a tuft of hairs, instead of the short awn common to the other species of the genus, and the second glume has (in the spikelets examined) an imperfectly developed palea.

Arizona (n. 2910 *Lemmon*, 1882), and N. Mexico (n. 2087 *C. Wright* in part, as per specimens in Dr. A. Gray's Herbarium at Cambridge.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.—Fig. 1. Habit of plant. 2. Spikelet, showing the lowest glume. 3. Spikelet, showing the second glume. 4. Flowering glume, dorsal view. 5. Anterior view of floret. 6. The second glume with an imperfectly developed palea. (This plate is from Prof. Beal's proposed work on the Grasses of North America.)